

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$4 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WILLIAM J. YATES,
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The above Regiments are in the following Brigades:
Clingman's—8th, 21st, 51st and 61st.
Cook's—15th, 27th, 40th and 48th.
Boyd's—49th.
Dunn's—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis's—56th.
Hoke's—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's—30th. (cavalry)
Pender's—13th, 16th, 28d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ransom's—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's—11st, 59th, and 63d.
The 10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 55th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 66th Regiments are not brigaded.
The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d and 64th are cavalry Regiments.
The 10th, 36th and 40th are Artillery Regiments.

In addition to the Regiments, there are the following Battalions: Lieut-Col. Chas E. Shober's infantry (formerly Wharton's); Maj J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Maj R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Maj John W. Moore's Artillery; Maj W. L. Young's Artillery; Maj Alex McRae's Artillery; Col Peter Mallett's camp Guard.
Col. Wm H. Thomas has a Legion of Highlanders and Indians numbering over 1,500 men.

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.
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Executive Committee—F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown, Wm J. Yates.
April 10, 1863.

Partnership.
WILLIAMS & OATES
Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, J. LEWIS W. SANDERS. The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.
NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.
Dec 9, 1862
WILLIAMS & OATES.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his Office in the Brawley building opposite to Kerr's hotel, or at his residence.
Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
All persons indebted to the Estate of Patrick J. Lowrie, deceased, are requested to call and make immediate payment to
SAML. P. SMITH,
Attorney for Executor.
Dec 29, 1862

TO COTTON PLANTERS.
I have been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash.
Sub Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself or my agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent Bonds will be furnished as at stated.
Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.
LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, March 24, 1863

NEW GOODS.
Just received, and will be MADE TO ORDER, or SOLD BY THE YARD,
Super. West of England Black Cloth;
Satin Finished Black Doeskin Cassimeres;
English Grey Cloths, a fine article for Confederate Uniforms;
Also, Confederate Staff Buttons.
J. S. PHILLIPS.
March 3, 1863

BLACK ALPACCA.
Just received a superior lot of the above desirable Goods for ladies' dresses, which will be sold at a very small advance on cost.
J. S. PHILLIPS.
March 3, 1863

SUPERIOR SEWING SILK.
The subscriber has just received an invoice of the very best ITALIAN SEWING SILK, which he offers to the public at 12 1/2 cents per skein.
J. S. PHILLIPS.
March 3, 1863

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to FULLINGS & SPRINGS, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. W. Grier, ex-sheriff, and make immediate settlement.
J. M. SPRINGS.
February 3, 1863

Elegant Shoes FOR SALE.
Very neat French Calf Bootes for Ladies.
Pegged Calf Bootes (light) for Ladies.
Gent's High Cut Scotch, neatly made.
Elegant pegged and sewed Brogans, double sole.
A fresh arrival of Shoe-Pegs, to sell by the quart; sizes 4-8, 5-8, 6-8, 7-8. Also, a lot of Shoe Knives.
JOHN BURT,
March 10, 1863
Mint Street, Charlotte.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of STEVENS, SCHUTT & McLEAN, in the general Cabinet business, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of L. A. McLean. The business will be continued at the same stand by the undersigned, who respectively solicit a portion of the patronage.
J. H. STEVENS & CO.
February 3, 1863

State of North Carolina—Gaston Co.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—February term, 1863.
Elizabeth H. Roberts, administrator of Moses M. Roberts, dec'd., vs. Joshua and M. O. Roberts
Petition to sell slaves for distribution.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, commanding said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1863, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.
W. D. GLENN, C. C. C.

Carriage & Wagon Shop.
The subscriber, successor to Mr. Charles Overman in the Carriage and Wagon making business, respectfully informs the public that he will promptly execute all work entrusted to him, and he solicits a share of public patronage.
REPAIRING of all kinds will be particularly attended to and done at short notice on reasonable terms. Send your work to Overman's old stand and give me a trial.
A. H. CRESWELL.
Charlotte, Jan'y 13, 1863.

WANTED
At the Medical Purveying Department in Charlotte,
A large number of BOTTLES and VIALS, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
JAS. T. JOHNSON,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.
January 27, 1863

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
SIKES & GRAY having commenced the Watch and Clock Making business in Charlotte, in the Parks Building, nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel, will be found ready to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at short notice and on reasonable terms. Also, Engravings and all handiwork executed. All work warranted for twelve months.
SIKES & GRAY.
Feb 17, 1863

WILKINSON & FARGO,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Augusta, Ga.,
Having large close Storage accommodations and long experience, solicit consignments of Produce and Merchandise for sale.
Refer to J. J. Blackwood, Esq., Charlotte.
January 27, 1863

NOTICE.
I wish to hire 10 or 15 negro men to chop wood. I also want to purchase five or six negro men.
J. W. DERR,
Spring Hill Forge.
Dec 30, 1862

\$30 REWARD.
The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of Dolin Starns, a member of my Company, when he is captured at Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., or wherever the Company may be stationed. Said Starns left the Camp near Richmond, Va., about the 10th of July last without leave. He is about 30 years old, about 6 feet high, dark hair, brown eyes and dark complexion. He is supposed to be lurking in the vicinity of Harrisburg Mills, S. C., or Charlotte, N. C.
By order of Col. W. M. BARNES.
W. M. STITT,
March 10, 1863

The Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NOTICE.
Our terms are four dollars per year in advance.
Individual or local shipmasters will not be received. When sent to us they will be held subject to the sender's call, and not returned by letter.
The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time.

FINANCES.
It is a gratifying fact, that the plethora of money is beginning to abate—the absorption of currency, for the eight per cent. bonds, has become so visible, that borrowers cannot procure money from many of the banks, which are obliged to retain funds with which to pay their depositors. The consequences to be expected, are a stringent money market and an abatement of the enormous prices which have prevailed. If the effect of this absorption should be so great at the present moment, when the reduction of the currency is so manifest by the voluntary action of our citizens, what will it be when the tax bill is passed, and the withdrawal of currency is forced in the payment of taxes? That speculators and imprudent men may be ruined by a sudden collapse in prices is evident, and the former will have no sympathy whatever. The volume of currency has at no time exceeded 500,000,000. Of this it may be safe to calculate that 200,000,000 are now withdrawn and funded. The tax bill is variously estimated as productive of from 200 to 300,000,000 of revenue. Take it at the lowest figure, and what will be the effect of the withdrawal of 400,000,000, or half the remaining currency? Inevitably, a most astounding depression in the price of every commodity. There is a mistaken impression that this withdrawal will be only temporary, and that the fund will reach their previous channels, through the disbursements of the Government; and that the volume will still be increased by the addition of 50,000,000 monthly. The Government has no right to re-issue the Treasury Notes which they take in. They cannot issue a depreciated currency, and these notes would clearly be less in value, because the period during which they could be funded would be much shorter than that of the new Treasury Notes of April 6. Therefore, it must be borne in mind that the money withdrawn from circulation for taxes can only be replaced gradually by the disbursing officers, and that from the period of its absorption, six or eight months must elapse before the volume can possibly be so great. And this also upon the supposition that no more bonds shall be sold. By law, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to fund notes, so as to endeavor to keep only 175,000,000 in circulation. Whether he will display the genius necessary, is yet to be developed. With money in plenty, prices are necessarily inflated. With a stringent money market, they must invariably collapse. Upon all these facts, there is the additional one of the eagerness with which the Confederate loan was sought after in Europe, at 90 cents upon the dollar, and the premium paid making it from 94 to 95 cents. The reaction must soon commence, and when the news of the failure of the iron-clad fleet before Charleston reaches them, the financiers of Europe must feel a still greater confidence in Confederate credits.—Columbia Carolinian.

A CHAPTER IN HISTORY.
A correspondent of Medary's Crisis, of Columbus, Ohio, revives the reminiscence that in 1803, on the purchase of Louisiana, the following resolution was adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts:
"Resolved, That the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcends the constitutional power of the Government of the United States. It forms a new Confederacy, to which the States united by the former compact are not bound to adhere."
The Government is here pronounced a compact between the States, and from the right of secession or withdrawal for just cause results as a necessary logical deduction.
In 1811, on the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a State, Josiah Quincy, Sr., said and after being called to order committed his remarks to writing:
"If this bill pass, it is my deliberate opinion that it is a virtual dissolution of the Union and that it will free the States from their moral obligations. And as it will be the right of all so it will be the duty of some definitely to prepare for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."
John Quincy Adams, in describing the Federal disunionists of Massachusetts, says among other reasons for dissolving on the annexation of Louisiana was the following:
"That it was oppressive to the interests and destructive to the influence of the Northern section of the Confederacy, whose right and duty it was, therefore, to secede from the body politic, and to constitute one of their own."
The same State declared that the admission of Texas would relieve her from all further obligation to remain in the Union. First in maintaining the doctrine of secession, and first in purification of the Constitution and the laws, it is in perfect keeping with her character that she should be first in making war to the death upon any other community which presumes for any cause to dissolve the "glorious Union."

PLENTY IN GEORGIA.—In a discussion in the Georgia Legislature, Mr Moore, of Thomas, denied that there was any scarcity of provisions in Georgia; but, on the contrary, he affirms that there was the greatest abundance, transportation alone being necessary to make them available in every part of the State. There was no cause whatever, he said, for panic or apprehensions.

"Governor" Stanly (the traitor who presided over the Yankees and negroes at Newbern N. C.) has resigned, and Lincoln has appointed Daniel R. Goodloe, a native of this State, and an ultra abolitionist, to succeed him. Goodloe was connected editorially for a while with the "Era," an abolition sheet published at Washington, D. C.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.
The enemy are now beginning to let the truth come out, which proves that they were badly whipped in their late attempt to take Charleston. It will be seen that they had made preparation to use a land force in case they were successful in passing the Forts. The correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was on board the Admiral's flag-ship during the bombardment, furnishes the following interesting particulars:
The iron-clad squadron, conveyed by a number of gunboats, arrived off Charleston on the morning of the 5th inst. In the course of the afternoon the channel across the bar was buoyed out by the coast survey steamer Bibb and the Keokuk. It was intended to cross the bar that afternoon, but a high wind arose, which induced Admiral Dupont to postpone crossing till the next day. Toward evening the Patapsco stood in close to Light-House Inlet, to protect the buoys. It was expected that she would draw the fire of the rebel batteries, but she anchored inside and remained unmolested all night.
In the evening, the Admiral issued his order of battle. The plan of the attack was to move the iron-clad squadron up the main ship channel, without noticing any fire of the Morris Island batteries, steer directly to Fort Sumter and engage its northwest face, at a distance of 600 or 800 yards, the fire to be aimed at the centre embrasures. The line of battle to be as follows: Weehawken, Passaic, Patapsco, New Ironsides, Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant and Keokuk.
A squadron of reserve, consisting of the Canandaigua, Housatonic, Huron, Unidilla, and Wissahicon was to form outside of the bar, prepared to come, if necessary, to the support of the iron-clads.
Early on the morning of the 6th inst., Admiral Dupont and staff transferred their quarters from the steamer James Adger to the Ironsides.
About 8 o'clock a general signal to get under way was given. Some fears were entertained of grounding when crossing the bar, but all the vessels got over safely and came to anchor directly opposite Light-House Inlet. It was deemed necessary to await the ebb tide in order to discover more readily the obstructions. The fleet was expected to be able to move to the attack at 1 o'clock, p. m., but at that time a thick fog had risen, concealing the shore lines, the guidance of which the pilots, among whom were three colored volunteers and Robert Small, required for safe steering. The Admiral then reluctantly postponed the attack to the next day.

During the day a brigade of Gen. Ferry's division worked its way up Folly Island, established itself close to the beach and opened communication with the fleet. No portion of the land force got nearer to the point of attack, and all were obliged to play the part of car-witnesses. Nothing was done during the remainder of the 6th.
On the morning of the 7th the fog was still thick, but by 9 o'clock it had nearly cleared away, and there was no further cause for delay of the attack. Up to 12 o'clock preparations for the conflict were continued on all the iron clads.
At 1 p. m. the pilot of the flag-ship at last declared himself ready to move. The signal to get under way was made, and at fifteen minutes before 2 the whole fleet was in motion in the order given above. At 2 1/2 o'clock the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four Monitors without drawing the fire of the enemy. Shortly before three o'clock the Ironsides showed disobedience to her rudder, her bow swinging to the strong ebb tide and threatening to bring her on the shoals to her right. She was, therefore, compelled to come to anchor to stay her course. Meantime the first four Monitors had continued on towards the fort.

The enemy allowed the Weehawken to come within five hundred yards of Fort Moultrie, when two shots across her bow from this fort opened the action.
The Ironsides had again got under way and approached within 1200 yards of Fort Sumter, when she became once more unmanageable and was again obliged to drop anchor. The Monitors ahead of her had then reached the converging point of the fire of Cumming's Point battery, Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie and a work between Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville, known as Battery Bee.
A sheet of flame and volumes of smoke, extending from Morris to Sullivan's Islands, inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war, if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world.
A perfect torrent of shot and shell was poured upon the Monitors, wrapping them sometimes almost in spots of water thrown up by the striking projectiles.
The Monitors continued their way, replying vigorously from their batteries to the enemy. They passed the north-east face of Fort Sumter, but when they came near its angle with the north-western face, they made out at a short distance three distinct lines of obstructions, consisting of floating logs, with torpedoes attached, and networks of cables, held perpendicular in the water by weights.
The Patapsco got foul of one of them and could not make her screw work for some fifteen minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the Weehawken, without, however, doing any damage.
The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passages through the line of obstructions could not be reached. After several vain attempts the four vessels turned about and steamed back, down the harbor, all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and responding with their guns as vigorously as they could.

Damage done to the Iron-Clads.—The Patapsco had her 200-pounder Parrott gun disabled by its own recoil early in the action. The turret of the Passaic was bent in, and cramped her 11-inch gun so as to prevent its working. Shortly afterward, her turret stopped revolving, and she lost all offensive power.
The Ironsides had, meantime, vainly struggled to come closer to Fort Sumter. The rebel gunners finding her a fixed mark plied her freely with shot and shell. Her position was such that she

could not bring her broadsides to bear until about four o'clock, when she got an opportunity to deliver her fire at Fort Moultrie.
This was the only offensive demonstration made by her during the action.
When Admiral Dupont found that he could not readily move the Ironsides, he signaled to the four iron-clads behind her to pass ahead and go to the support of the four vessels already engaged.
In trying to pass by the Catskill and Nantucket they brushed the Ironsides on the port and starboard sides, but after awhile managed to get away and moved on. They and the Keokuk and Nahant came under the concentric range of the forts and batteries at about the time the other four Monitors were turning back. They nevertheless advanced with their guns at work briskly past the northeast face of Fort Sumter, until their course was likewise impeded by obstructions. The Catskill, Nantucket and Nahant received the united fire of both Fort Sumter and Moultrie. The Keokuk had steered a little more to the left, and for awhile received the fire of Fort Sumter alone. She fired the gun in her forward turret but three times, when it became disabled. Her after gun could not be brought to bear effectively under the united fires of all the forts and batteries for about three-quarters of an hour, all the Monitors and the Whitney Battery came back in obedience to a signal from the flag-ship.
The Ironsides had already dropped back some distance out of the range of Fort Sumter. At 5 o'clock the entire fleet was out of range and the action ceased.

The "Devil" lost.—A description of the non-descript—the Ericsson raft, known as the Devil, was attached to the bow of the Weehawken, but proved a hindrance instead of a help, by embarrassing the steering of the Weehawken. The monster torpedoes intended to be connected with the raft were not used, as they required delicate handling, and fears were entertained as to their success. The Devil was lost the day after the fight and washed ashore. The Devil is a large raft of timber, securely bolted together; in width about the same as one of the Monitor batteries, and extending some thirty feet forward of the battery's bow, which fits into it, and is then secured to the ring-bolts on deck. At the extreme forward part of this raft and under the water, strong iron stanchions point downwards to a few inches below the bottom of the battery. These stanchions are secured by iron braces which run back at an angle to the after under side of the raft. At the bottom of this network of braces and stanchions are placed two rods on which rest several torpedoes, together containing nearly a thousand pounds of gunpowder. In connection with this are hammers, which, when acted upon, strike percussion caps, exploding the several torpedoes instantly, and, of course, causing a rupture of anything they may come in contact with.
Discontinuance of the battle.—It was the intention of the Admiral to renew the attack on the next day, but when the reports of the commanders were received, that two the Keokuk and Passaic were fully, and three, the Patapsco, Nantucket and Nahant, were partially disabled, the Admiral determined to desist from a continuance. In this decision he was sustained by the unanimous opinion of the commanders of all the iron-clads.

Terrific scenes.—The damage done.—The firing on both sides was good, and the thunder of the cannonade terrific. The striking of the heavy missiles used by the rebels against the sides, decks and turrets of the monitors, the reverberations of their own monstrous guns, the plunging of shot and shell into the surrounding waters, the dense smoke, now hiding the forts and batteries from view, then broken by sheets of flame, the uncertainty as to what new obstacle or infernal machine might be encountered by the iron-clads, the difficulty of properly maneuvering the vessels, the anxious suspense of the inhabitants of the iron boats as to whether victory or defeat was to crown their efforts—all this made the scene one of unparalleled interest and excitement.
No words can convey an idea of the terrible fire. The Monitors were hit from twenty to sixty times each, with the exception of the Keokuk, which, from her more exposed position, was struck by not less than ninety shots. Her turrets were penetrated a number of times, and her hull, at the water-mark, showed nineteen holes. She was only kept afloat by plugging and pumping, until next morning, when she sunk on the bar, in eighteen feet of water, her colors still flying. All on board were saved, but all losing every thing they had. The Ironsides was hit from fifty to sixty times without material damage.
The enemy used only shot of the heaviest calibre. The most destructive of their missiles were of English manufacture, principally Whitworth's steel-projectiles.
Eleven large holes, apparently running through the walls—some of which were about three feet wide—were made on the east side of Fort Sumter, showing that our fire was not altogether ineffectual. The Monitors fired altogether about 150 rounds.
The numerical weakness of the land force rendered their direct co-operation in the attack impracticable. Upon the navy devolved the main share of the work and all the fighting was done by it alone.
When your correspondent left the scene of conflict two of the Monitors had sailed for Port Royal and the others were to follow.

[We suppose the above account is in the main correct, but we all know that the statement that one of their boats passed Fort Sumter is not true; neither did the enemy knock eleven holes in the walls of Fort Sumter.]
The New York Herald, speaking of the failure of the attack on Charleston, talks discouragingly of Yankee prospects as follows:
The repulse of Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet at Charleston indefinitely postpones, we suspect, the resumption of active operations against the rebel stronghold. The door will doubtless be kept more closely guarded than heretofore, against English blockade runners, with their "aid and comfort to the enemy," but, as the sickly summer season in a few weeks will revisit the South Carolina seaboard, we conclude that nothing but some overwhelming Union successes in other quarters will secure the capture of Charleston before the return of the malarial killing frosts of autumn. Indeed, it is broadly hinted in a leading abolition journal that the idea of a crushing spring campaign has been abandoned at Washington, and that probably our military operations, until the end of the summer, will be limited to pegging a little here and pegging a little there, as the occasion may invite or demand.
The failure at Charleston, together with the failure at Vicksburg, to gain any decisive advantage over the enemy, has, at all events, put an end to the late confident expectations of the country in regard to a vigorous and decisive prosecution of the war.

GEN. HILL AND THE TRAITOR STANLY.
The New York Herald of a late date publishes a letter from Gen. D. H. Hill to the traitor Stanly, at Newbern, N. C. We give Gen. Hill's letter as follows. It will be seen that he makes the fur fly, though we doubt the propriety of engaging in correspondence with such a man as Stanly:
GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 24, 1863.
His Excellency E. Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina:
Sir—A letter from you to Major-General Ferrier has been referred to me as his successor. It was with deep mortification and pain I perceived that a son of the proud and honored house of Stanly should so far forget his noble lineage as to descend to low abuse of his own people for the sake of pleasing his Yankee masters. It is true that some houses were burnt in Plymouth by Confederate troops. It is alleged that it was done to oust some Yankee thieves and marauders who had taken shelter in them. I hope that this is so, and that the act was not one of wanton wickedness. It is plain, however, that if the Yankee scoundrels had been at home attending to their own business, Plymouth would not have been disturbed. The burden of the sin rests, therefore, upon the brutal invaders of a peaceful and peace-loving people.
May I not hope that Your Excellency, the Military Governor of North Carolina, having rebelled Confederate atrocities, will devote a portion of your valuable time to the excesses of the infernal Yankees. In the gubernatorial peregrinations of your Excellency from Currituck to Cherokee—the seaboard to the mountains—you must have been struck with the remarkable fact that there are more houses burnt in a few eastern counties than in all the rest of the great State over which your Excellency presides.
It is observable that the counties so desolated are those in which the Yankee friends of your Excellency have been able to penetrate. Your Yankee master, Foster, is accustomed to make raids whenever he hears that his forces exceed the Confederates five to one. Your Excellency is well aware that the path of this gluttonous and freebooter has ever been marked by the glare of burning churches, school-houses, private residences, barns, stable, fences, &c., &c. Your Excellency may have some influence with these brigands, and a gentle hint to them that this may not be the best way of restoring the Union would doubtless meet with their respectful attention.
North Carolina is peculiarly happy to have two Governors in this sad crisis. Her civil Governor at Raleigh has often bared his breast to the deadly bullet in defence of his native State. Her military Governor has not thought it prudent to expose his gubernatorial person in battle. It is to be hoped, however, that when he has organized his negro brigade, his Excellency, the military Governor, will (having laid in an abundant supply of ottar of roses and eau de cologne) put himself at its head, and strike for his own, his native land.

The parallel between Governors suggests another named Arnold, who turned Tory. There was a Southern general named Washington, who was a rebel. The British honored the rebel and despised the Tory. North Carolina has a civil Governor and a military Governor—a rebel and a Tory. Mean as the Yankees are, they respect the former and loath the latter.
In conclusion, permit me to assure your Excellency that, with the distinguished consideration due to your exalted position, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,
D. H. HILL,
Major-General, Confederate States Army.

Stanly replies to the above in a very abusive letter dated March 27th, and winds up by saying that he is about leaving for his distant home in California. The villain has fled from the wreck to come.
THE TIMES IN TENNESSEE.—Rosecrans is trying to out Herd the Beast of New Orleans in diabolism. Everything is taken from the inhabitants and negroes forced away. One old and highly respectable citizen of Rutherford county, named Drake, has been sentenced to be shot, because of some lie invented against him by his negroes. The sentence has been carried into effect. Little boys not over fourteen or fifteen are arrested and sent to Camp Chase.

HIGH PRICES.—Ten shares of Bank of North Carolina stock were sold at auction in Fayetteville at \$150 per share. Par \$100.
A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from Charleston says:
"There is a noticeable fact connected with this blockade-running business. A vessel with a cargo of real value to us—such as arms, clothing, quantities of wool, salt, &c., &c.—is almost sure to be caught; but those bringing Yankee goods, such as calicoes, fancy goods, soap, &c., almost invariably pass through. Every account, lately, of blockade running, confirms this; and it is so plain a case as to demand the serious attention of our authorities. One thing is certain—the wild mania of speculation and the depreciation in our currency may be traced directly to this blockade-running; and unless it is soon stopped, the valor of our soldiers, the sagacity of our leaders and the patriotism of our people will not serve to keep us from ruin—black and irrevocable ruin. I am not alone in the belief that we, as a nation, would have been better off to-day if the Yankee blockade had been 'effectual' from the beginning."

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